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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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JUDGING by the record the past three sessions, can any intelligent Indiana taxpayer, with any candor, say that there ought to be another Democratic Legislature?

THE Farmers' Alliance has nominated a candidate for Congress in the First district, and thus another Democratic seat in the Indiana Legislature goes glimmering.

THE Australian ballot law requires each party to adopt a device to be placed at the head of its ticket. As the champion of free trade the Democratic party should adopt the British lion.

Just how Mr. Blaine's proposition to retain the sugar tariff until corresponding concessions are gained for its remission makes him out a free-trader, only a Democratic editor in his infinite wisdom can explain.

THE best and most emphatic answer yet given to the Georgia threat of a boycott against the North was the resolution of the Indiana Republican State central committee begging the Senate to pass the election bill.

WHETHER the national election bill becomes a law or not the agitation has accomplished good in forcing the Democracy to admit that fair elections do not exist in the South and that they will resort to any means to prevent them.

THE latest reports from Kansas are to the effect that quite general and soaking rains have saved a large portion of the corn crop, which is disastrous to those blatant political hacks who are trying to carry the Corn State on the general calamity issue.

THE nearer the equator one goes the more popular does he find assassination as a political argument. Its use is only occasional in Arkansas and South Carolina, somewhat more frequent in Mississippi, and the regulation political method in Central America.

It was a bold break in sensational journalism for the Paris press to print a forged interview with Mr. Whitelaw Reid, representing him as opposed to the McKinley bill and the protection policy of the Republican party. It was probably done in the interest of French manufacturers and exporters.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat, in its rage as a lottery organ, is prompted to declare that Senator White, of that city, who has assailed the lottery company, received from it \$10,000, which was distributed in the interests of the election of Governor Nichols, and \$10,000 for his own canvass as State Senator.

THE expressions of a dozen members of the State central committee, Thursday night, to the effect that the Republican administration and Congress give the Republican voters faith and courage, show that efficiency and courage in administration, and vigor and courage in legislation inspire an intelligent party to fresh efforts.

CENTRAL AMERICA is a pretty good example of the tranquillity the United States would have enjoyed had the great Democratic theory of a loose federation of sovereign States, easily disrupted at will, been carried out. The American people little appreciate how much of their peace and happiness they owe to the unerring wisdom and foresight of Alexander Hamilton.

THE ability with which Mr. Blaine has conducted the Behring sea correspondence must please every American who is proud to see his country efficiently represented in every contest. It was never more ably represented than by Mr. Blaine as the President's representative in the State Department. Even the British press admit that Mr. Blaine is too much for the Salisbury Ministry.

IN South Carolina a leading Democrat says that as no federal election supervisors can be appointed unless 100 voters petition for it, every negro who signs such a petition will be discharged from his employment. Such a threat to workmen in the North would very rightly cause a storm of indignation, but Democratic papers copy this threat with evident satisfaction.

IN Arkansas the Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' and Laborers' Union have formed a union, and at a meeting, which was largely attended, adopted a list of resolutions, preceded by a preamble, in which the present school books were denounced because extracts from the writings of "such patriots as Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Clay, Webster and Lincoln, of our own land," and cham-

pions of liberty in England, had been left out, declaring that such opinions as these men gave were necessary to "instill in the minds of the young a love of liberty." Following this avowal is a resolution declaring in favor of publication by the State of reading books which shall contain "copious extracts from the writings of our greatest patriots in order to instill into the minds of our children a deeper love of country and an abiding spirit of patriotism." If this sort of thing goes on political assassination will soon be at an end in Arkansas.

## REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

The results of the Republican conference and committee meeting on Thursday evening were highly satisfactory. Beyond fixing a time for holding the State convention there was no business of importance to be transacted, but it was desired to have an interchange of views and expressions from leading Republicans as to the condition of the party organization and the political outlook throughout the State.

The date of the convention, Sept. 10, was wisely selected, and will be generally satisfactory. So short a campaign is a new departure in Indiana politics, but it is a move in the right direction. Two months are quite long enough for an active campaign. Much of the work of preliminary organization, especially the local work, will be done before the convention meets, and the last two months can be devoted to pushing things.

The result of the conference was to disclose the existence of an excellent feeling throughout the State. Republicans have recovered from the exhaustion and reaction incident to the campaign of 1888 and are beginning to desire another. If not spoiling for a fight they are at least ready for it. Whatever of local or personal disaffection may have existed during the early months of President Harrison's administration, an inevitable result under all administrations, has wholly passed away or is fast disappearing. The general feeling is one of renewed pride in the achievements of the party, of increasing confidence in the administration, of strong approval of the record of the present Congress, and of great faith in the strength and justice of the Republican position on national issues.

The administration of national affairs at home and abroad is demonstrating the party's claim to public confidence, while the shaping of new issues shows it to be, as usual, on the right side of every important question. In State affairs there is a growing feeling that Republican success is necessary to maintain the credit and honor of the State, if not to save it from disgrace and practical bankruptcy. The record of the last Legislature is a stench in the nostrils of the people, and the more it shall be stirred the more it will stink. The legislative and county nominations thus far made by Republicans are very satisfactory, and the county committees are, for the most part, unusually good. All these things contribute to the general good feeling among Republicans throughout the State. It was the unanimous expression of those who attended the conference that the situation and outlook in their respective localities were all that could be desired, and that as matters now look there was every reason to hope for Republican success in the fall. Indiana is always a close State, and neither party ever succeeds without great effort or by large majorities, but the present feeling of Republicans is that they will carry the State in November. This, at least, was the unanimous expression of the conference, without any attempt to manufacture or manipulate it.

## PROPHETIC WORDS.

In his inaugural address President Garfield, with the wisdom of a statesman, used the following words:

It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of Nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that the question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the Nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law.

It is this unsettled question of free suffrage that has no pity for the repose of this country. It is the fact that the ballot is not free and pure which causes all the sectional feeling that exists today. Nowhere is there an animosity which dates back to the late war, certainly not on the part of the North. To-day the Democratic leaders in the South are plotting in several States to deprive the colored citizen of the right of suffrage which is guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment. For a dozen years the friends of constitutional suffrage in the North have waited in the hope that the Southern leaders would disavow the policy and methods which have struck down free and pure suffrage wherever, in that section, there is anything like a decided colored or Republican vote. But they have waited in vain; each year has witnessed the growth of a purpose to eliminate the colored voter from all connection with public affairs, except to be counted in the census in order that the Democrats may have more representatives in Congress. There can be no doubt about this in the mind of a single candid and intelligent man in either section of the country. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, in his recent speech on the election bill, declared that the whites of that State, though in a minority, intended to control the elections. During the past two weeks the Atlanta Constitution has been hysterically shouting that the South will never accept "negro domination," which is clearly a declaration that the negro will not be permitted to vote for Republican candidates in any part of that section where his ballot may determine the result. Just now the Democratic leaders in Mississippi, in anticipation of a constitutional convention, are considering plans which will enable the white minority to eliminate the majority from all participation in public affairs; and the plan which receives the widest sanction is that which confers excessive representation in the Legislature upon districts surely Democratic, and scarcely none upon large populations which are sure to be hostile to the

Democratic party in the event of a fair vote. The Legislature thus elected is to choose State officers, make election boards and county officers, and elect United States Senators. Elsewhere, the tendency of the leaders is to deprive the colored man of equal suffrage. Indeed, in most localities it is already an accomplished fact, in violation of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This same amendment declares that "Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation." The right of suffrage has been denied by violence or fraud for more than a dozen years, and now States are seeking to abridge it, as in the case of Mississippi, by constitutional provision. Men in Congress, under oath to support the Constitution, avow a purpose to ignore the spirit and letter of this important provision of the Constitution. In accordance with the second section of the amendment, the present House has passed a bill designed to restore to thousands of men the right of suffrage in federal elections, and yet, so accustomed have people become to this flagrant outrage upon the citizen and open violation of the Constitution, that they denounce those who are trying to put a stop to both. They demand the Australian ballot system in Northern States to prevent petty frauds, but they denounce every effort to put an end to wholesale disfranchisement in federal elections in six or eight States. Was there ever such inconsistency?

It is better to understand this matter now than later. The suppression of the colored vote in the South, by any means whatever, is a violation of the Constitution and at war with the genius of republican institutions, and neither partisan bitterness nor mugwump sniveling can make it otherwise. It involves the fundamental principles of our government, and it will be an issue that will "have no pity for the repose of this Nation" until it is settled on the broad basis of equality and righteousness.

## A VERY DISMAL FAILURE.

The proposition of the Atlanta Constitution, backed by Governor Gordon, to boycott the North in the event of the passage of a federal election bill, has not met with a flattering response in the South. A few bodies have indorsed it, and here and there a cross-roads organ, which is so far out of the drift of affairs that it has not become fully reconciled to the Union flag, welcomes it, but many more business associations and business men have declared against it than in favor. And, as the days pass, the number of outspoken opponents will increase. The intelligence of the South understands that its business prosperity is inseparably connected with that of the North. Even Atlanta owes much of its growth and prosperity to Northern capital and Northern enterprise. The greater part of the transportation lines of the South not only connect with Northern cities, but are owned by Northern men. Upon those lines depend the traffic of the South, and it would be utterly impossible to change the current of the trade and business of twenty-five millions of people. In the North the proposition has received no favor whatever. The threat of a boycott is not even used by Democratic papers as a warning to Republican Senators. On the contrary, the New York Herald, the New York Evening Post and like papers denounce the proposition as "absolute nonsense"—the latter saying that "the threat is the one thing which would help them out when they (the supporters of the bill) go on the stump this fall." Even the Constitution must see by this time that its proclamation of "blessed boycott" is no less a stupid blunder because it was a hasty one. The "threat," as a means of fighting the North, went out of date a generation ago.

## THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

The law practically requires all the ballots for a State election to be printed at the capital, and thence distributed throughout the State, while county ballots may be printed in the several counties. The State Board of Election Commissioners is charged with the custody and distribution of the State ballots, and the provisions relative thereto are very stringent. The printer of the ballots is required to deliver every one to the board, and the latter must deliver them, counted and sealed, to the clerk of each county. They must be done up in separate packages, one for each voting precinct, and containing ten ballots for every five voters and fraction thereof. It is a penitentiary offense for the printer of the ballots to give or deliver one to any unauthorized person, or permit any person to take one, or to print a fraudulent ticket. It is also a penitentiary offense for any member of the Board of Election Commissioners to give a ballot to any unauthorized person, or for any person to steal or abstract a ballot from their proper custody. Within fourteen days before any general election every county clerk in the State must go to the capital and receive from the State board the ballots for his county, and for this service they receive mileage both ways. If any clerk fails to do this the ballots must be sent out by special messenger. The county ballots are delivered by the county boards to the several inspectors of election, or to some authorized member of the local election board.

In distributing the ballots the election commissioners are also required to send three hand-stamps to every precinct in the State, the State board furnishing the stamps for the State ballots, and county boards those for county ballots. These stamps are a very essential part of the machinery of the law. They are in the form of a cross, or some other distinctive figure, and are to be used by the voter in stamping his ballot. An ink-pad goes with every stamp, three to each precinct, or one to each voting booth.

The make-up of the ballot is peculiar. The State ballot will be about nine inches wide and twelve inches long, while the county ballot, if there are

three sets of candidates, will be the same width, but shorter. The Democratic ticket is to be printed first at the left of the ballot, then the Republican ticket, then the Prohibition and the names of any special candidates that may be nominated. Each list of names forms a complete ticket. At the head of each is printed the title of the ticket, "Republican" or "Democratic," and also some distinctive figure or device. This device is to be selected by the nominating conventions of the several parties, and may be an eagle, a star or a cannon, but not the national flag nor any other emblem common to the people at large. Placed at the head of each ticket it will assist in distinguishing one from another at a glance. This party device is a material part of the ballot, and its adoption is a matter of considerable formality. It is to be selected by the convention which makes the nominations, and is to be certified along with them to the board of election commissioners by the chairman and secretary of the convention, or by the chairman and secretary of the central committee. This certificate must be in writing and acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds. The State convention of either party may select and adopt the device for all the ballots of that party, and such device shall be used until changed by a subsequent State convention.

In addition to the political designation of each list of candidates and the distinctive party device at the head of each ticket, there will be a small square space dotted or marked at the head of each ticket and in front of each name. These squares will be about the size of the stamps above referred to, and together they play an important part in voting. In fact, upon their correct use depends the expression of the voter's choice, and whether his ballot will be counted as he desires. The stamping is the essential part of the ballot, and as no person can see a ballot until he gets inside the booth, it is of some importance that he should know beforehand how he wishes to vote, and how to do it. It is the more important because the number of ballots is limited to ten for every five voters, and the law does not contemplate that any person shall use more than two ballots in preparing his ticket. In other words, if he spoils one in stamping he may receive another from the poll clerks, but there is no provision for his receiving a third one. The stamping process, therefore, becomes very important.

## GROSS INCONSISTENCY.

The New York Herald, which has most strenuously opposed the disability pension law and has been for weeks, aid is now, printing a statement at the head of its editorial columns, to the effect that the United States pays more for pensions than the entire expenditure for the German army, volunteers the following:

The proposal to pay pensions to the widows of General Fremont and General McClellan will meet with universal approval. Fremont and McClellan did conspicuous service for the Union. They were brave soldiers—true patriots, honest men—and deserved well of the country. The Journal takes no exception to the proposed action of Congress or the praises accorded the two generals referred to. Neither of them, however, died of disease or disability incurred in the late war, yet the Herald, while vehemently opposing the pensioning of hundreds of the needy and feeble widows of men who served in the ranks, declares that the pensioning of the widows of those two distinguished men very liberally, not to say beautifully, "will meet with universal approval." The dead men who served in the ranks did not render so conspicuous service as those who directed armies, but it was none the less necessary service, more dangerous, and required quite as much patriotism and devotion. Why, then, are their widows to be left to go to the poor-house, or spend their old age in privation and biting poverty, if others are cared for? Why make this distinction? Will the Herald, or some other mugwump or Wall-street organ that indulges in frequent jeremiads because of the passage of the disability pension bill, explain? Should the country's gratitude stop with titled soldiers' widows, leaving the widows of thousands of those who stood in the front of battle to suffer and die of neglect? If so, why? There is a deal of disgusting, un-American snobbery about this sort of thing.

THE Charleston News and Courier does not accede to the proposition to institute a general commercial boycott of Northern products in case of the passage of the federal election bill, but has another scheme of fighting it by black-listing every negro who signs one of the required petitions for the application of the law. Black-listing is but the reverse side of the boycott, and, like it, is easily nullified by counter-organization. If all the negroes of South Carolina should sign the petitions it would be a question of whether the planters should proceed with their black-list or let their fields lie idle, and starve.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD, in a published interview concerning the Behring sea controversy, is reported as saying: Mr. Blaine is entirely right when he says that Lord Salisbury accepted and agreed to the conditions proposed by the United States, and is not disposed to criticize my position in a controversy with a foreign power. Even though I may hold opinions differing from those of the administration, the fact that I was severely criticized does not furnish a rule of action in such matters.

If Mr. Bayard is correctly reported these sentiments do him honor. He probably recognizes that American interests are in abler hands now than when he was Secretary.

It was stated in the peace congress in London that for a century more than sixteen millions of every pound of revenue raised by Great Britain has been spent for war. As Great Britain has not been fighting with full-sized nations for thirty-five years, this statement seems almost incredible.

UNDER Republican rule, the Board of Public Works in Milwaukee was a non-partisan organization, and controlled all of the patronage on that basis, but now

that the city has a Democratic Board of Aldermen, its members have taken formal action to secure soft jobs for their henchmen. It was ever thus, and probably ever will be, so long as the Democratic party has the power to get into position by Republican carelessness.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, says the national election bill "is without a parallel, even in the exciting period of reconstruction, when the party in power did not scruple to camp outside the Constitution and carry measures of legislation with a high hand." For an ex-confederate general to charge Republicans with "camping outside the Constitution" is the quintessence of Bourbon gall.

A VERY stringent anti-lottery bill has been prepared and will soon be submitted in both houses of Congress. It aims at the complete exclusion from the mails of lottery correspondence and advertisements, thus cutting off the main source of supply and business. If Congress fails to enact such a law it will be responsible for the continuing disgrace of a governmental partnership in the lottery business.

THE opponents of General Gordon in Georgia claim that his advocacy of the "blessed boycott" is due to the fact that he finds that an Alliance candidate for United States Senator is making a canvass which greatly endangers the General's success, and that this appeal was made to put the Alliance movement in the background and solidify the Democracy along the old sectional lines of resistance to the North.

CHAIRMAN MICHENER, of the Republican State central committee, has issued a circular, printed in another column, calling attention to the provisions of the new law relative to registration. The circular gives all requisite information on the subject, and urges the duty of registering upon those who come within the requirements of the law. Votes may be lost if this is not attended to.

AMONG other excellent features of the Republican platform in Minnesota is a demand for free text-books for the public schools. Minnesota has much such a law, and some of the same books that we have in this State. The demand for free text-books is a movement in the direction of practical reform.

CITY LIBRARIAN EVANS has issued a publication which is aptly termed a "Finding List." Its object is to aid in finding, with as little labor and delay as possible, all the works in the library on any given subject. The plan by which this is done is simple and effective. First, there is a subject index, giving in alphabetical order most of the subjects that students or readers would probably wish to investigate. Opposite each of these subjects is a number indicating the page of the finding list where the books on that subject are enumerated. The publication will be a great convenience to persons wishing to "read up" on any particular subject, and will be continued as a permanent feature of the library catalogue.

THE protracted strike of the cloak-makers in New York, which was once adjusted by agreement and then continued on the advice of a few loud-mouthed men and came near culminating in riot on Wednesday, is largely due to the violence of a number of Socialistic and Anarchist leaders among the strikers. It is the same element which created the disturbance in the British battalion, which caused the War Office to send it to Bermuda. It is a dangerous element, at war with the best interests of society.

THERE have been times when a cool wave hereabout would have been welcomed with delight, but what is needed now is a wet wave. Every day of continued drought causes great loss in central Indiana, present and prospective.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Empress Eugenie is on a tour through Norway. She travels as a contessa.

THE drummer is numerous in the land. The census will show that there are about 400,000 of them.

THE Prohibitionists of New York have nominated W. S. Demorest, the dress-pattern man, for Mayor.

As a means of understanding the Russian people Empress William has been studying the Russian language for more than a year.

EX-GOV. STEPHEN B. PACKARD, of Louisiana, now lives in Iowa and aspires to the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth district.

MISS HARRIET HOMER, the sculptor, is making preparations to leave Chicago for Rome, where she intends to study new ideas to use in her work.

A RECENT of the drowned at the Johnstown disaster fixes the number at 2,500. The city is larger now than it was before the unfortunate flood.

MRS. MARIE ANTOINETTE NATHALIE POL-LARD, widow of the late E. A. Pollard, Jr., a Southern historian of some note, is running a broker's office for ladies in New York.

A. P. PETERSON, who was born in Massachusetts, and spent his boyhood in Honolulu, but returned to complete his education in New England, is now Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands.

LIEUT. C. HARRY, author of "Texan Types and Contrasts," of which papers the Harper's made a feature in their July magazine, is a native of South Carolina. He lived in Texas for twenty years, but is now a permanent resident of New York.

PARIS gossips declare that one of the regular physicians, who was most conspicuous in ridiculing Dr. Brown-Sequard's "elixir," has been cured of paralysis by its administration, and is now as zealous an advocate of Sequard as he was previously a scoffer.

THE nearest relative living of the poet Shakespeare is probably Thomas Hart, a resident of Australia, who is eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister Joan. It is a curious fact that there are no direct descendants of Napoleon, Wellington, Washington or Walter Scott.

JOHN WILSON, who has just been elected a Liberal member of the British Parliament from Mid-Durham, worked in the mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania, several years ago, as a common laborer. Returning to England, he became a strong and successful champion of workingmen's interests.

DEXTER WRIGHT HEWITT, three times the great grandson of General Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame, was christened last Sunday at New Haven, Conn. The child was wrapped in the blanket which enveloped his brave ancestor in the early part of the eighteenth century on the like occasion.

where a hatchery has been established, and year by year the streams will be supplied with "leaping trout."

MANY parents are apt to consider their daughters worth their weight in gold, but a Scotch gentleman estimated his two daughters' value at even a higher rate than this, basing it on each her weight in 21 notes. The elder seems to have been a miser than her sister, for she got only £51,500, while the younger received £57,344.

GENERAL GRANT'S cabin, brought from the banks of the James river and placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for preservation as a war relic, is fast going to decay. In this cabin Grant issued orders for Sherman's great march to the sea. In it the rebel commissioners treated for peace, and after Sherman reached the sea, under its humble roof Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Meade and Admiral Porter met in conference.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S "Journal" is to appear in the autumn, reproduced from the original, which is preserved at Abbotsford. Mr. David Douglas will edit it, and, besides elaborate explanatory notes, illustrative extracts from unpublished sources, chief among them being the original manuscript of James Skene, one of Scott's oldest and most intimate friends. There are also letters from Carlyle and Lockhart. The whole work will form two octavo volumes, and they are said to contain nearly double the amount of matter given by Lockhart, while the sentences and paragraphs will appear as they were written by Scott.

A SCIENTIFIC writer advises that of the various patterns of filters in use very few of them are of any use whatever. They act not only as a strainer to remove the coarser impurities, but have no effect upon the microscopic bacteria, or matters held in solution, which are the most dangerous. A flannel bag is exactly the good as filter as these expensive devices, and possesses the additional advantages of being easily cleaned or renewed. The most effective filters are those in which the filtering material is stone or earthenware forms the filtering material, but it is best to make sure of the original supply of water, rather than to attempt to purify it by any such uncertain methods.

"THE Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Warren," says the Tribune, of Warren, O., "has recently been elected to a professorship in Hiram College. He has secured the home formerly occupied by the Garfields as a residence. Among the memorable things therein is a bullet hole in the wainscot in the library. The story is told that when home on a furlough, Garfield was sitting late at night, when he went to his wife's bed and asked, 'Creta, are you awake?' She said she was a little, and he told her not to be frightened, when she heard the report of a pistol, for he was going to fire at a confounded rat that was worrying him by gnawing away at the end of the bed. He fired the rat, and the rat, fired through the board and killed it."

## THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

It Has Been Successful and All Pledges Have Been Kept.

THE administration of General Harrison thus far is a success in every line of pledge and promise made by the Republican party. General Harrison's attitude toward every cardinal principle of the Republican party is a true and noble one. When the present Congress shall have adjourned, we believe every promise made by the Republican party will have been in the most literal sense of the fact, and all with the cordial support of the President whom Indiana gave to the Nation.

So far as the Republicans of Indiana are concerned, they feel that they have an elder brother, so to speak, on duty in the chair of Washington and Lincoln, and propose to stand by him to the end. They feel that the loyal citizenship rallied to the support of Governor Morton in the days of 1861-65. And let it be borne in mind, our political antagonists have not been so numerous since then, and it is just as important that they be defeated now as then.

We venture to say that if there is a "sour" Republican in all Indiana, he must feel in his better conscience that he is acting unworthily in not according to President Harrison his most cordial support and encouragement. Surely no man in exalted public trust could be more deserving of the confidence and enthusiastic support of his countrymen and former neighbors. We are mistaken in our estimate of the true-hearted fidelity and level-headedness of Indiana Republicans if they do not attest their detestation of the lying and scurrility of his decisions by their more emphatic manner than ever before at the election next fall.

In the trying ordeal of reorganizing the civil service of the government and deciding between the thousands of applicants for office in his administration, General Harrison has passed a most critical period with satisfactory results. Surely no man and his party as well. True, there have been disappointments and hundreds of worthy Republicans have been disappointed in legitimate aspirations for office; but it could not be otherwise. It was in one of General Harrison's last speeches to his Indiana neighbors and friends that he said: "The moment of decision is one of seclusion." In the moment of deciding as between applicants for position in the government service we believe President Harrison has been guided in every instance by that high purpose of character that marks his career as a citizen, a patriot and statesman; and, therefore, with his decisions his party and countrymen can safely rest content.

With the splendid accomplishments thus far attained and those in immediate prospect, the Republicans of Indiana and the Nation should rejoice and congratulate themselves upon the splendid administration of "Young Tippecanoe." Certainly nowhere should there be greater rejoicing than in Indiana.

## Hurrah for Harrison!

## Mr. Holman Wants an Income Tax.

Washington Post.  
Judge Holman charges the increased appropriations to the new rules under which legislation is conducted in the House, contending that the money, which is used to exercise constitutional privileges, resisted excessive appropriations, the creation of new offices and the increase of salaries. "Whatever may be urged against it," said Judge Holman, "a judicious income tax, which would reach fairly and justly the great private fortunes which our class legislation has virtually created, would do a great deal in preventing appropriations and vicious laws. When the wealth of the country bears a reasonable portion of the tax, the Government may pay four hundred millions a year, owners of great private estates will begin to see the value and merits of frugal and honest government."

## The Tall Sycamore's Peculiarities.

Philadelphia Press.  
Senator Daniel Webster Voorhees turned himself loose again from the Harrisburg Monday, and, while his assault had not perceptibly injured that measure, a casual survey of the situation indicates that he has exhausted himself, the public and his large and varied assortment of invective and expletive. It is one of the peculiarities of the Hoosier statesman that when he rises to make some remarks on the tariff he ignores the tariff question completely and spends his time in saving space with his arms and loading the air with anathemas.

## Sneer Based on Douglass Subserviency.

Atlanta Constitution.  
Our medicine begins to work. We gave our Northern brethren a taste of it two weeks ago, and a full dose last Sunday. Already they are rushing to the front with the declaration that they are against the force bill, and have been all the time. The business North is remarkable for its horse sense.

## And Yet It's a Good Plan.

Springfield Republican.  
Illinois Congressmen have evidently kept their fences in excellent repair, as it is stated that there is a decided desire to renominates them all, both Republican and Democratic. Such an event would be quite out of the ordinary in a State the size of Illinois.

## The War on Mrs. Harrison.

Louisville Commercial.  
The war made on the wife of the President of the United States by certain party papers is not a very manly or chivalrous sort of business, though it is indulged in by some papers which have a great deal to say about manliness and chivalry.